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and the obsessions of the over-scrupulous; while in the disturbances of movements, there are hysterical paralyses which seem closely related to the phobias of action. In perceptive troubles, we have hysterical anæsthesias, despite the algies of psychæsthenic dysgnosias. These comparisons present the psychological differences which exist between the various neuropathic disturbances appearing on the neurotic bases. Everywhere functions are more or less intact in their essential and older parts, but they are decapitated by the reduction or suppression of the more recent and more perfected ones. Thus neuroses present more diverse forms of regression and involution caused by various depressive influences. Under Part I, neuropathic symptoms, the writer treats fixed ideas and obsessions. Then follow in order chapters on amnesias and doubts, disturbances of speech, chorea and tics, paralyses and phobias, perceptive troubles, instinctive and visceral disorders. The second part, which treats of neuropathic states, contains five chapters, as follows: on nervous crises, neuropathic stigmata, the mental state of hysteria, the psychæsthenic state, what are neuroses? The answer to the last question may be roughly indicated by the phrase that they are diseases of functional evolution.

Psychology, Normal and Abnormal, by WARREN E. LLOYD, and ANNIE ELIZABETH CHENEY. Baumgardt Pub. Co., Los Angeles, Cal. pp. 127.

As the authors have themselves written a critique of this book, which appears just before the table of contents, we will allow them to speak for themselves. "Now whatever the learned may say hereafter (and the learned will most surely investigate this book), they cannot undermine its foundation or destroy its structure." "No flaw can be found in the logic from start to finish." "It throws no sop to the Cerberus of superstition, it pampers no morbid dabbler in so-called 'new thought', it tickles no nerve of religious fanaticism; but straightforwardly relies upon principle, logic and facts, daringly throwing down the gauntlet to antiquated psychology, and through its up-to-dateness in all directions defies bigotry and challenges criticism." "It is a text-book for students in colleges and a volume for their professors also." "It is safe to say that a profound study of this work will have a practical outcome, and we dare to assert that he who delves into it deeply enough will find a key to the problem of life itself. *Little attempt has been made in this text-book to deal with data newly discovered, or facts gained by specialists along any of the lines of modern research that might bear on the question*, for, once having started in the trails of these sleuths of modern sciences, there would be no end to the fruit gleaned, and no possible way in the limited space of a compact work of this kind of dealing with it satisfactorily. *So the effort rests contentedly on its principle alone.*"

The value of the book to the student of modern psychology is indicated by the italics, which are my own. AMY E. TANNER.

Psychological and Medical Observations among the Indians of southwestern United States and northern Mexico, by ALES HRDLICKA. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1908. 460 p.

This indefatigable observer here gives us a wealth of interesting observations on subdivisions of the tribe, personal environment, food, drink, habits of life, character, social conditions, marriage, children, on whom he makes very many interesting observations—growth, height, puberty, dentition, etc.—and then passes to the adults, having studied stature, muscle, force, the skin and its appendages, special senses, sleep and dreams, mental and nervous power, digestion,